# The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1870. NO. 23.


THE SUPPLEMENTS.

We learn that, in consequence of the rush for some time past, a supplementary sheet for subscribers out of town, to THE DAILY TRIBUNE. Subscribers in town will also find an extra sheet in their paper to-morrow.

## FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Frequent Skirmishes Along the Lines of the Opposing Armies.

The Entire French Reserve Called Out.

Note from the French Government to its Diplomatic Agents Abroad.

Prussia to Adopt a Defensive Line of Policy.

Bismarck Confident by a Successful Issue.

The French and Prussian Armies to be Seen from the Cathedral of Strasbourg.

The Pope's Election in the Genius of the Promulgation of the Infallibility Dogma.

### AT THE FRONT.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A special to the New York Times, dated Metz, July 21, says a correspondent of the London Times, who attempted to follow the armies of France, was arrested yesterday, but released this morning. Two English officers observing the movements of the military, were sent back to a railway station under the charge of gendarmes.

LONDON, July 23.—The following details of the affair at Forbach, which has been variously reported as a battle and a skirmish between the advanced guards, have been published here to-day. Two regiments of French lancers and a body of Chasseurs de Germans troops, commonly armed with lances, met on the Forbach road. The Germans made no visible preparations to receive an attack. Although one of the Chasseurs rode forward, the French allowed him to approach, regarding him as a decoy, or expecting a parley. On coming near, he suddenly wheeled about and fled, and the French imitated his mark, turned and fled amid a shower of bullets.

The belligerents begin with about a quarter of a million of men each.

LONDON, July 23.—No reports of engagements, other than those already forwarded, have been received either here or at Paris.

LONDON, July 23.—The Standard and Journals report several skirmishes yesterday between the outposts of the armies, but they do not give no details. It is extremely difficult to obtain information from the seat of war, as correspondents are not allowed to accompany the armies. The authorities of Strasbourg no longer permit strangers to ascend the steeple of the Cathedral, whence a view of the troops on both sides can be seen from that point.

Quarters are preparing for the Emperor and staff in Metz.

The number of volunteers enlisted for the war in London and other cities offer their services as nurses for the wounded. While in the service they will wear a costume similar to that of the Sisters of Charity.

LONDON, July 23.—Advices from the seat of war indicate that the Prussians will adopt a defensive line of operations behind the Rhine.

Remark and General Moltke are equally confident, but are unreserved in their predictions of victory.

PARIS, July 23—5 p. m.—It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon will leave Metz and take up a defensive position between Colmars and Mayence, but the report is unofficial.

A dispatch from Berne says the Swiss Government has prohibited the exportation of cereals and flour.

General Leboeuf left Paris to-day for the front. It is said that the Emperor will go to-morrow; but this is unofficial.

A proclamation from the Emperor to the French people is expected on Monday. A manifesto to the citizens of Paris will probably be published into Generality by way of Italy.

### FRANCE.

PARIS, July 23.—The Journal Officiel publishes a circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated July 21, addressed to diplomatic agents of France at foreign courts. The circular mentions the existence of a state of war on the part of France, and declares in regard to the rapid events of a hostile character, which do not permit the Government to preserve peace, the only course open to France is to accept the challenge which has been thrown down. Either the North German Confederation and joined war necessary for the accomplishment of their just desire that the self government of the German States, which is freely enacted at treaty established in the centre of Europe a military power formidable in all its neighbors, and they had wished for nothing more than to assure peace and friendship by displacing definitely to the advantage of France the international equilibrium. The proposed measures to reduce or guarantee that which were indispensable to our security, as well as our honor, always found favor with the Government at the conduct of the negotiations." The circular then mentions the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern, and says that the Government of France, desired to place the Prince on the throne of Charles the Fifth by surprise, believing Europe would accept the accomplished fact. It was not so. The head of her sovereign dispensed, would hesitate to oppose the wishes of the people, which were friendly to her. The French Government, informed of the danger of this intrigue, did not hesitate to demonstrate it to the conscience of the people, and to foreign powers. All have felt that France was alone to her assumption of power, and that Europe would not be in regard to the respect of common right, she has sacrificed, but sought to impose upon Europe the further sacrifice and humiliation of her honor.

France took up the cause of the balance of power, and declared war. Prussia, on her part, announced like herself by the disproportionate aggrandizement of one royal house. In doing so she violated the treaties which she has signed, and the rights of the German States, and of Europe. She has thus violated all her engagements, and has not even hesitated to appeal to the sentiments of the people, and to foreign powers. All have felt that Prussia was alone in her usurpation

## FRENCH AND GERMAN TRADE.

## THE GERMAN SEAPORTS.

## THE SINEWS OF WAR.

## THE HEAT OF THE PERIOD.

## AMERICAN COMMERCE.

## An Affray at Washington.

## COMMERCIAL.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

## CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

THIS IS THE SEASON
of the Year in which almost every one should use a few bottles of
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
OR
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC.
They will Purify the Blood.
They will give Tone to the System.
They will give Strength to the Debilitated.
They will give Energy.
They will give Health and Vigor.
TRY NO ALL THIS BY
PURIFYING THE BLOOD
AND STRENGTHENING THE
Digestive Organs.
EXPLANATION.
EXPLANATION.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
Are entirely vegetable and records in Peru. It is a combination of Pisé Roman, the Juice of the Stalk, and Herbs from which these remedies are made, extracted from Roots, Herbs and Barks, which are used in Germany; all of the medical virtues of these Roots, Herbs and Barks are extracted by the use of Alcohol, forming a perfect preparation of the virtues of the

## THE HAY MARKET.

### Completion of Seventh Church Screen by the Chicago City Railway.

### Injunction Asked for—Arguments of Counsel—Taken Under Advisement.

### Property in Accretions to the Soil—A Lake Shore Road Case Decided.

United States Circuit Court.

SEVEN CASES SETTLED YESTERDAY.

The application of Mr. Silas T. Miner, of Louisville, Kentucky, for an injunction to restrain the Chicago City Railway Company from the use of a street upon Seventh Clark street, came on to be argued in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday morning, before Judge Drummond. Messrs. Ferd. Peck and Wirt Dexter, Esqs., for Complainant, and Messrs. Scammon, Jameson & Scammon, for Defendant. Mr. Peck would seem under the ordinary construction of the ordinance, authorizing the company, between 12 and 6 o'clock on the morning of each day, to lay a track on the street on designated portions of the line, to have the right to lay down the track in question during the hours specified. But it may not. The ordinance must be read in connection with the charter of the company, which provides that it may not lay down a track in front of the property of any person without the consent of the owner, or the condemnation of the right. The ordinance does not authorize the company to lay down tracks in front of private property, without the consent of the owner, or the condemnation of the right. The ordinance is not a contract between the city and the company, but is a mere permit to the company to do certain things, which, without the permit, would be unlawful. The ordinance must be read in connection with the charter, which provides that the consent of the owners of property must be obtained before the company can lay down tracks in front of their property. The right of property is a sacred right. The right of property in the soil of the street is a sacred right. The right of property in the soil of the street is a sacred right. The right of property in the soil of the street